G. B. ILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

WASHINGTON, D, C., THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1858.

conscience, keeping place with his fortunes,

entirely forgotten the writer; a postscript annoncing that writer's "intention of calling on her early next week—he having business which rendered a visit to Lone-house Dale indis-

So Rosa touched the summit of her se

He, too, when he came, was struck with the

change in the heautiful statue of two years since. He thought her paler and more delicate even than before; not quite so lovely, because thinner, and with a certain carewern

look that ages more than mere wrinkles or gray hairs; but he soon found out how wonderfully

improved she was in character, and how much power, and breadth, and warmth, she had ac-quired. If he admired, liked, and fancied he

loved her, before, what was it now, when there was a living heart to answer back his own? —

when it was not simply admiration of outside beauty, but love of that truer beauty which the soul feels, though the eye cannot measure? Captain Morris did not know till now how much

power of affection he possessed; but he found it out, and gauged it at the Lone-house Dale parsonage. Still, days passed, and he remained in a state of chronic discomfort at the Bag

of Nails, coming daily to the parsorage, and vast in his schemes for the redemption of a strip

agrarian fiction; and Rosa's heart proved the truest tale bearer. For one day Captain Morris,

satisfied with his observations, and weary of the silence he had imposed on himself, took his

place on the shiny black sofa behind the dingy

curtains, when everybody but Rosa was out of

after they both died, and was the butt and the

darling of a tribe of little Rosas, whom she idolized and spoilt as only spinster housemates can. And when she died, God's blessing with

THE HORRORS OF THE "MIDLLE PASSAGE"

of Commerce, writing on board the United States frigate Powhatan, at St. Helena, Feb.

slaver was a brigantine, built about four years

half feet high, yet no less than six hundred and

fity Africans had been crowded into this small

vessel. The utmost compression compatible with life was resorted to, and, had not a large portion been mere children, they could not have been stowed away. The writer says the follow

ing method was employed to economize space:

"The Africans were placed in rows, face to to face, lengthwise of the deck, and each one

running one leg between the legs of the one sit-

ting opposite. Another row was placed back

to back against the exterior row first seated,

and thus the whole deck was almost a soli

mass of living human flesh. To keep them still

and powerless, and prevent insurrection, a ring was put on one ancie, to which an iron bar was

attached, which reached up to the body, and to which the manacles were fastened, which were

put on their wrists. Thus situated, row facing

row, and legs interlaced with legs, a long iron bar ran along over the line of ancles, to which the irons were attached which fastened the feet.

Thus, nearly all motion of the body and ex-

ercise of the limbs was impossible, men in the

stocks having as much liberty as they had, with

a day, such a position would be painful and al-most intolerable; and what, then, a passage

from continent to continent, over the broad At-

tion, and occupying often sixty days and more

"Occasionally, the slaves are taken on deck

in gangs, where they may breathe the pure air

having buckets of salt water thrown upon then

their fetters and manacles yet remaining or

for their protection. The stench and filth are necessarily horrible and indescribable, which a

stable or a stye can hardly exceed, and seldom

equal. It is not strange that a frightful mortality

soon broke out, which ended the woes of many,

and would have done of all, but for the Prov

MORE SIGNIFICANT TALK FROM GOV. WISE'S

ORGAN.-What good could possibly result from

all the advantages of light and air.

dividuality.

NO. 599.

# WASHINGTON, D. C.

### LONE-HOUSE DALE.

CHAPTER THE FOURTH-Continued. opening doer, and met those six wide-open eyes fixed upon her. She was so bewildered that she remained perfectly still, in the attitude in which she had been surprised. Indeed, she was so bewildered that she scarcely knew what

"My good fellow," said that gentleman, laughing affectedly, "if you are Miss Arden's

"Mrs. Doveton, I suppose I need not assure knew that Mr. Rawlinson had presumed to think of me at all, still less had dared to be insolent enough to address me as an equal. To you," she added, speaking to poor Marian, "I am certain I shall not be required to exculpate myself. I know that you trust me too much to believe it possible that I could have tampered I do not comprehend it more than yourself." Then, with a cold bow to Captain Morris-for Rosa, right or wrong, felt insulted and aggrieved by them all-she was gliding from the room,

when Marian stopped her.
"Oh, Rosa! Rosa dear!" she sobbed, "I tion at all. don't wonder at any one loving you before me; and if you'll only love him, and make him hapare both happy, then I'll be so too!"

There she jay on the ground, crushed up into an awkward, desolate, quivering heap, cryng and sobbing uncouthly into her tartan Captain Morris standing apart, cool and polite, and the young squire, flushed and confused, muttering oaths in his blue checked necker-

### CHAPTER THE FIFTH.

Of course, Rosa's stay in Lone-house Dale was over now. At least, so she thought. She could not remain under the same roof with the had her friends known of her position, yet, see ing that she had not deigned to write to any of hem since she was "netted from the deep believed she had gone down in the Archusa. What could she do? She had not an indeendent farthing in the wide world. The gown, the shoes, the collar, the very gloves she worehouse Dale, it must be by Doveton money to pay the journey. She had never felt the extremity of her detendence till now. She had such a high pinnacle—that she had really begun to feel what they said in their exaggerated of authority which, unintentionally, and half the truth of her relative position from her conscience; of that it needed some such crisis as this to open her eyes, and set things fairly and

self this question for the hundredth time, sitting in her own bed-room, with her feet lazily crossed over each other, and her hands resting daintily folded on her lap, when Marian, still in her poke bonnet, sadly crushed by her late half-swooning fall, and with her old-fashioned shawl pinned tight at her throat and waist, entered without knocking, sobbing still, but less supported in her mother's arms on the ground. hand, "I am very sorry for you—you must be so uncomfortable. I'm sure it's just wretched rian began to cry again. Poor thing! she was in that nervous condition when the sound of one's own voice makes one doubly miserable: if a woman, glomerating tears; if a man, con-solidating floating visions of suicide or a dram. "No, I am not to be pitied," said Rosa, with more kindly warmth of manner than usual, for

even she was touched by the girl's unselfishness. and thawed into momentary appreciation. "Of course it is very uncomfortable for me, but my position is nothing, compared to yours. I only lope that you do me so much justice as to be lieve I had nothing whatever to do with the affair. It took me by surprise, quite as much

as it could have taken you."
"Oh, never mind," sobbed Marian, nervous! twisting the fringe of her shawl. "I ought to her hands. have known it. I ought to have seen that no one could love me when you were by-you, thing. And though I thought he loved me," she continued, simply—" for I am sure I loved him well enough—yet we all know that love changes, and that people can't help it. And so, Rosa dear, I forgive him; and if you'll only be

happy with him, and never mind me, and make him happy, too, that's all I ask now." And Marian fell to kissing Rosa's face; and Rosa had a decided antipathy to being kissed. She had never submitted to the "demonstra-"Yes, it is painful enough," said Rosa, with a slight sigh, "but would not exchange it for that alternative." as well, all in the midst of loud, hard sobs,

cried, as soon as Maria,'s embraces would let The p sple here are vulgar, but they are kind; her speak.

"But Rasa dear, Frie you my leave," said
Marian. "You know! can't marry him my
self now, so why should I wish to prevent your
doing so? I think the would be so wrong, so

selfish."

"But I don't wish to parry him," said Rosa, almost angrily. "I out love Mr Rawlinson, Marian, and never used have loved him. I hope I shall never use him again; and all I wish now is to leave his place, for I feel that I must be a painful of n janion to you all."

"Painful, Rosa das? Leave us? Why? was so bewildered that she scarcely knew wast was taking place at all. She knew that she was in a rough, strong grasp, but it seemed to ber as much the grasp of an animal as of a man, so homogeneous were the shaggy coat, thick muscles, and meral brutishness of her adorer. What she did feel, however, keenly and distinct. What she did feel, however, keenly and distinct.

What she did feel, however, keenly and distinctly enough, was, that she was degraded and ridiculous, and that Captain Morris was witness to the fact.

"I do!" shouted the young squire as the door opened, and while he spoke he made another lunge at Rosa's white, lorg, flexible hand.

"Before all the world I say it out—I do love her! I do! and I'll fight for her against the best man in England, that will I," with a furious look at Captain Morris.

"My good fellow," said that gentleman, laughing affectedly, "if you are Miss Arden's and had a supersition sgainst cold water and "My good fellow," said that gentleman, laughing affectedly, "if you are Miss Arden's choice, who in Heaven's name have you got to fight with? Miss Arden is free, I presume, to choose her husband where she will, and from what rank she will. No one would attempt to dictate to her or to oppose her, I should imagine, so why talk of fighting?"

By this time Rosa had struggled herself free. Perhaps Captain Morris's supposition that she had chosen that Landed Bear, helped her to regain her self possession. She flung off Mr. Rawlinson with that wonderful strength which comes into an angry woman's slender wrist, and turning to Mrs. Doveton, whose round, black, bead-like eyes were still fixed upon her, she said, haughtily:

"Mrs. Doveton, I suppose I need not assure"

"Mrs. Doveton, I suppose I need not assure"

motherly little body, who dressed in rusty black, and had a supersition (gainst cold water and soap, an embrace from her was no laughing matter. Indeed, it as ked as one of Rosa's matter. Indeed, it as ked as one of Rosa's matter. Indeed, it as ked as one of Rosa's matter. Indeed, it as ked as one of Rosa's matter. Indeed, it as ked as one of Rosa's matter. Indeed, it as ked as one of Rosa's matter. Indeed, it as ked as one of Rosa's matter. Indeed, it as ked as one of Rosa's matter. Indeed, it as ked as one of Rosa's matter. Indeed, it as ked as one of Rosa's and more than all elac in her daily bread.

"You are very good as the said, tears of disgusting the read her daily bread.

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"You are very good as one of Rosa's and more than all elac in her daily life emit was no laughing matter. Indeed, it as ked as one of Rosa's and more than all elac in her daily bread.

"You are very good as the said, tears of disgusting the said, tears of disgusting the said, tears of gratitude and as fection; "but indeed sel uncomfortable now, and for such a present soil of the late of t

"Mrs. Doveton, I suppose I need not assure you that the scene you have just witnessed has surprised me as much as it could have a much a muc prised you. It is not ten minutes since I first wept again—she belie ed in pity for Rosa's knew that Mr. Rawlinson had presumed to misfortune at having sinwittingly stolen her would

with your happiness, or practiced on your friend's fidelity." This was said with scornful sank back into her armal state of passive bored indolence, and herself drift down the bored indolence indolenc tide at their pleasus? And then she went down stairs again, to any her netting in her hand, and gliding to her accustomed place on the sofa, just as if not ing had happened, and there had been no R. w. non coup d'état which had failed, and no L. house Dale insurrec home But in spite of their love for Ross, and their

unselfish considerateness towards her, the Dovepy, I'm sure I'll give him to you freely! It's so tons were excessively miserable. They were eatural, Ross dear-you are so far before me scared at the awful wickedness of Mr. Rawlinin everything; I'm sure a man would have been son's infidelity, and they were unhappy about blind who had preferred me before you! So their Marian's future. For they had not made take him, Rosa dear, and be happy; and if you any provision for her, and they knew that are both happy, then I'll be so too!" husbands for portionless girls were scarce. Now With which poor Marian's honest loving heart failed her, and giving a deep groaning sigh—which, however, was more like the snort their daughter; and if they died, and left her with is military step through the room, and and resumed his intercourse with could be anything she chose; besides, hundreds of people wou'd be glad enough, like them, to have her live with them for the sake of her sweet face and lady-like manners. As for

Marian, poor girl, though their own child, and they shouldn't say it, she had nothing but Me the passed; those strange, cold, gloomy honesty and truth to recommend her; and who mout s which sap the life blood of the young Marian pined, and Rosa was more than ever up to heart and brain with deadly power, belanded and bepraised, as a kind of reparation Mari a had grown somewhat gaunt, Rosa for the unintentional reproach which they felt some hat paler and more frail; the boozy for the unintentional reproach which they felt some their sadness cast on her.

Since that eventful scene, Captain Morris was | ness amongst the number of "missing friends." He had not left Lone-house Dale, that was certain; for Marian, whose daily habits were only talk man who had so insulted her. Yet where to shadowed, not changed, espied him long after sunset one evening, loitering down the paved the i jorite corner on that hard shining sofa, road, looking frequently at the Lone house. and a round of buttered toast daily stripped sunset one evening, loitering down the paved But days passed, and no Captain Morris thun- of its crust by motherly little Mrs. Doveton, dered at the grass-green door, or strode into the actin turpentine and apple-smelling parlor, like a but k sa, and Rosa was changed—not in face, Jupiter, or a Lord at the very least. And nor it in bearing, but in mind. Rosa was astonished to find how much she It as the old story of Pygmalion and the missed him, and how often she asked herself, statu; of Memnon and the Voice, which the "Where is Captain Morris, and when is he living coming here again?" So that, what with the had! side, and of the handsome London man on imag

alone as usual. For the first time in her life, gracpleasure made her heart beat perceptibly quick- still er than usual, and her hands trembled as she had laid them in her visiter's. His were burning, lovit iration to be true, and that it was actually hers icy cold. The Captain's manner was con- strain strained and cold—sometimes almost haughty, and and yet not unkind. He asked after Mr. and ture ness by keeping her. Naturally ungrateful, hecause unloving and selfish, the false moral position which her conventional superiority had given her, and the manner in which she was of his reticence pained Rosa more than the felt at a change, though no one saw whence it bored and worried by the clumsy profession of the Doveton love, together with the quiet tone was so terribly significant of active memories. pale the manifestation.

have you not, Captain Morris?"
"Absent? No, Miss Arden, not a day."
What makes you think so?" "Oh, nothing—only your ceasing so sudden for all she fretted so sadly in secret, and shed ly to call," said Rosa, with a look of forced such to Rosa-like tears. She little knew that

posed," replied the Captain, in a low voice, looking fixedly at her.

She did not answer. Though she had provoked the conversation, she dreaded its direcher London friend took of that memorable occurrence, wishing all the time to know it.

After a long pause, Captain Morris sudden-ly said, "Miss Arden, as your only fitting associate here," with emphasis on the adjective, "and as a former friend, may I presume on these privileges, and ask you an important ferrin question? Will you answer me if I do ask it? she b and will you promise not to think me bold of small presumptuous?"

"That depends on the question," said Rosa, with a vain attempt to preserve her natural im-"Tell me, then, the meaning of that extra-

ordinary scene of the other day. What has become of Mr. Rawlinson, and how is Miss all the Doveton? What is she doing now?" "She has broken off her engagement, course," said Rosa, coldly.

"And you, Miss Arden?"
"I!—what of me? What do you want to know?"-here that friendly netting became entangled again-" what do you want to know of me?" she repeated, her pale face bent ever "What is your position?" he said, hesita

tingly.

"My position, Captain Morris," said Rose raising her head very suddenly, and looking with strange steadiness into his eyes; "my position?—how could that be changed?—he could it be other than what it was before?" "I did not mean to offend you, Miss Arden but indeed I thought it possible that you migh have accepted the offer so tangibly made to you. Your life here is painful, and I do no think it unlikely that you would wish to change

m too indolent to make myself actively
le. I live in a state of perpetual weariam bored to death by them, but should
ter by leaving them?"
y love you much," said Captain Morris,
king at that obstinate grain of dust.

"Rosa answered, wearily. "Valgar

i," Rosa answered, wearily. "Vulgar always do love so excessively! I never a ill-bred person in my life who did not zer something or some one with their The letter concluded by hoping that Miss Arden was quite well, and that the had not a contraction that the something or some one with their than the letter concluded by hoping that the something or some one with their than the letter concluded by hoping that the something or some one with their than the letter concluded by hoping that the something or some one with their than the letter concluded by hoping that the something or some one with their than the letter concluded by hoping that the something or some one with their than the letter concluded by hoping that the letter concluded by hoping the letter concluded by hoping that the letter concluded by hoping the letter co

u, Miss Arden?" And the Captain's as rather less steady than usual.

I don't mean that," she said—was her embling, too?—"but"—it wearies you to be loved?"

some people, and too much, yes," said istinctly.

In Morris turned as pale as the pallid gide him; then with a forced laugh, he four frankness, Miss Arden, is as beautyour antipathy to being loved is districtly.

However, I fear you must live a all your life, for no one cain know you loving you." But this was simply a ial compliment. There was not an actual or heart in these loving words; as quick enough to feel that.

So Rosa touched the summit of her secret hopes at last. Dear Rosa! how beautiful all the barren life of Lone-house Dale looked to her in the hours lying between that pleasant reading and the early days of next week. She never knew what joy or beauty meant before; and now she drank of their very essence. Captain Morris would have been as surprised as flattered, had he read her heart, had he counted up its hopes or numbered its fears. At the best, he had only coveted her liking; he had never dreamed of her love.

He, too, when he came, was struck with the Rosa is quick enough to feel that.

The Mr. Rawlinson has really no chance?"
as ed a Captain, in a slightly mocking manner, a ar a short silence.

Ceptain Morris, said Roza, with a voice, coursy pund of which fell like an ivory ball, amon dead and distinct.

at a question!" said Rosa, angrily.
t tell me—what ain, what depravity earted man? But I forgot; you do not be loved!" the Captain could not rehat sarcasm, well-bred man as he was! there have been in your accepting the a wealthy and, at all events, a very jought Captain Morris considered me at gentlewoman," answered Rosa, haught-Nor can I understand by what action I rfeited my claim on him to be still con-And Rosa-her usual mode of a disagreeable conversation—rose slow-her place, and bowing to her compan-years before, he thought he had received a disagreeable conversation-rose slown, sed quietly from the room.

Why a safely up stairs, she bolted her door, and the bolt was worn, and did not shoot ome. It satisfied the sentiment of security,

And then she sat down by the side and a graceful bend of her head, very frankly of her ed, and, burying her face in her pillow, and unaffectedly said "yes;" but made no vermal and there for some hours, cold, motion scene, and went through no superfluous emoid stony, saying, only inwardly to her-tion. For changed though she was, she was that I could live back that last half still Rosa, and true to the best side of her infor Captain Morris, he stayed a short | So Miss Arden married Captain Morris, and time one in the renowned parsonage parlor, his fi s, too, concealed in his hands. Then mutter ng aloud, "What a fool I am, to love a mere eartless statue," he got up and walked

Tb Hogether, leaving a note for Miss Arden,

Me the passed; those strange, cold, gloomy han any amount of excess, and wither squire had shaken off his shame-faced and now rode through the Dale, and at the Bag of Nails as if nothing had ed to make him and 't young lady the the village. And everything was goin the lazy tracks of the past, even to

light of heaven brought forth. Rosa tatue had warmed into life, the stone had given forth a voice, answering to Rosa's, the parsonage was very dull and the set light and glory of nature. Rosa was monotonous, compared to the life and movement of former days.

Rosa's, the parsonage was very dull and the set light and glory of nature. Rosa was monotonous, compared to the life and movement of former days. salyze. Still the same gentle, ladylike, ul girl, as in the days of her moral death, upruffled and as self-possessed, she yet atmosphere of warmth, and life, and

sympathy, about her, which, though ndly accents, yet made her another creawhat she used to be. It was literally ow she was alive, if life means human and human emotion, and that hitherto d been dead. And every one about her

"You have been absent from Lone house Dale, by the change; and Ross was forced to go have you not, Captain Morris?"

"Absent? No, Miss Arden, not a day, knowledge of human life alone and uncomforted It was better for her that it was so; for all she fretted so sadly in secret, and shed work within which she had entrence heart, and that they were her baptism into a world and faith which hitherto she had des-

raw flesh which their sitting position on the hard planks, their pressing against each other, together with the galling irons, have made. Both men and women are either utterly naked, or else have hardly the equal of a fig leaf apron at times she was happy enough, trans-to Rosa all the idolarry which before I divided between her and her lover, her c ily scourge. And giving practical proofs too, of her liking by teaching Marian all the she herself knew, and laboring hard to ren er her less ungainly and more con-ventio; il. For it was a hard task; as little the discussion of the African slave trade? Suppose the South united, to a man, is it possible, without disunion, ever to accomplish the repeal of those laws that forbid the slave trade? And promis ag of success as if she had undertaken ) teach a elephant gymnastics, or a milch w the five "positions." But it amused her, go e her a living occupation, and exercise for he patience, too; and after all, it did do the advocates of the slave trade imagine that lution, to accomplish a measure that would destroy the value of her now largest interest?

Then why continue the discussion of a question family ad got into a glorious moral condition, though heir happiness was only very lead-colthough heir happiness was only very lead-col-ored at il, when a letter arrived by the redored at il, when a letter arrived by the red-haired ost-girl—a letter well thumbed and rather tarn, greasy, fishy, and dog's eared—would be unwilling to dissolve the Union that no able event, the First Letter to Rosa since he residence in Lone-house Dale: which account d for its tattered condition, seeing that every or a in the vilage had thumbed it over, went vy far wrong, for almost all in a breath complished by the continued discussion of this ascriber the authorship where it was due, to question. If the cotton States are determined

the Eq. on man of two years gone.

Yes, Japtain Henry Morris emerged from the obj. urity of his silence again, and once mare and his hand to Rosa. This time which we have believed the Southern States in the large of the Union is to nct que in vain, nor without reason.

"By he merest chance in the world," he wrote— shick, however, was not strictly true, for he is d acught instead of finding by chance for he is d acught instead of finding by chance the Northern Confederacy would not be far the same fix that may be broached will not be of the nine- tion, and general manifestations of the nine- tion, and general manife as weil, all in the midst of loud, hard sabe, which of themselves would have been infliction emough for a century of crime, Rosa thought.

"Marian! good heavens! why, you do not imagine I could marry Mr. Rawlinson!" she is grain of dust off his knee with that he midst of loud, hard sabe, the more of dust off his knee with that he midst of loud, hard sabe, the more of dust off his knee with that he makes a hero of the Obvil; but he at wrote-inchem that he make a hero of the obvil; but he at head of finding by chance that he makes a hero of the Obvil; but he at his thumb and man; and the great questions. A call from Col. all the sagetty, forbearance, and firmness, of the most scrupulous description. The whole that he makes a hero of the Obvil; but he at his thumb and man; and the great questions of the finding by chance that he makes a hero of the Obvil; but he at his thumb and man; and the great distingtion of the consider whether the south of the most scrupulous description. The whole that he makes a hero of the Obvil; but he at wrote-in the most of the most scrupulous description.

What can I di?" said Rosa, shrugging the sage of it reaches Mexico. A call from Col. all the sagetty, forbearance, and firmness, of the most scrupulous description. The whole that he makes a hero of the Davil; but he at wrote-in the most scrupulous description.

What can I di?" said Rosa, shrugging the sage of it reaches Mexico. A call from Col. all the sage of it reaches Mexico. A call from Col. all the sage of it reaches Mexico. A call from Col. all the sage of it reaches Mexico. A call from Col. all the sage of it reaches Mexico. A call from Col. all the sage of it reaches Mexico. A call from Col. all the sage of it reaches Mexico. A call from Col. all the sage of it reaches Mexico. A call from Col. all the sage of it reaches Mexico. A call from Col. all the sage of it reaches Mexico. A call from Col. all the sage of it reaches Mexico. A call from Col. all the sage of it reaches Mexico. A call from Col. all the sage of it reaches

We can see no good whatever to be

federacy, Virginia would derive a large amount conscience, keeping place with his fortunes, unued him to repay to the orphan what he had owed to the father." Then going into details, he proved, quite to Rosa's satisfaction, that Mr. Kinsley, the debtor, had really owed her father six thousand pounds, which, as his heirmalaw, she was entitled to receive; and which

> From the New York Christian Erquirer. EMANCIPATION OF THE BUSSIAN SERFS.

> This triumph of Humanity in Russia is a no

ble monument of the historical development of practical Christianity. By statistical returns lately presented to the Emperor Alexander, we find the number of families which are landowners amount to 127,000. Out of these, 2,000 possess from 1,000 to 10,000 serfs; 2,000 from 500 to 1,000; 18,000 from 100 to 500; 30,000 from 21 to 100; and 75,000 have less than 21. The total number of peasant serfs of the nobility amount to 11,760,000, and those of the crown 9,000,000. There are, therefore, 20,750,000 persons to be released from the fetters of bond-age. So we find a mighty empire leaping, with ne bound, from harbariam to civilizati one bound, from barbarism to civilization, and bowing before the spirit of the Gospel by investing with the dignity of human rights those who have been heretofore treated like beasts of burden. The Emperor Nicholas was a great man in his day and generation, but his greatness was that of the soldier and the despot. The Emperor Alexander proves a far greater man. His greatness is that of the statesman and the his greatness is that of the statesman and the His greatness is that of the statesman and the moral reformer. The one aimed at glory by the sword, and ruled his Empire by fear. The other is bent on achieving far more Divine glory. His exalted ambition is to inaugurate a new era His exalted ambition is to inaugurate a new era for Russia, by proclaiming the supremacy of morths clouds were everywhere in great commoal over material considerations—by making the law of love the law of the land. Nicholas held the potentates of Europe crouching at his feet by out-despotising their worst forms of despotism. He filled them with a sense of majesty and awe. Alexander's plan of action is of another kind. He is intent on shaming the other ruling Powers f the world out of their abuses of power and inhumanity. He, too, inspires them with a sense of awe. But it is the awe which the wrong doer feels at the sight of an honest man. t is the awe which unscrupulous injustice feels t the sight of triumphant justice. It is the awful sense of admiration which seizes the uni-versal mind on seeing a Power, generally noted for the heathenism of its institutions, suddenly urning out to be inspired with the holiest aspirations of Christianity. The injunction of Christ, "Be as wise as serpents, and as harm-less as doves," has never before received such solemn application on the broad field of history,

as in this instance of the emancipation of Rus-The wiscom of the measure is world wide in ts consequences. Behold here a new empire nillions of inhabitants practiced even in those rudiments of knowledge which form the landmark between civilization and barbariam. Over a third of the whole population was reduced to fall of rain and hail from the northwest. slavery; and the rest of the population, if not rendered callous and haughty by the unjust ment with Marian, but poor gaunt Marian refused him steadily—more from hun.ility than from wounded pride; saying sadly, shaking her head with a jerk—"No! no! who can love me after her?" To which resolution she love me after her?" To which resolution she their inalienable rights, will gradually be element with Marian property. The twenty millions of serfs, restored to their inalienable rights, will gradually be element with Marian property.

adhered with true Marianic firmness, much to vated, and, their natural powers once developed, have skipped over some places, and lit down the young squire's disgust, and the dismay of will become, like the humble settlers of our con- with force on others. Indeed, the entire tor tinent, the pioneers of a new industry and a nado appears to have struck more heavily on new civilization. Their former masters may grumble at first, but will gradually congratulate human love shed a light and a glory on her a dolce fur niente life, paralyzes the noblest faculties of their nature, making them un wittingly insensible to those blessed emotions of a conscience free from the repreach of op pressing and crushing fellow-beings for selfish and mercenary ends.

We are not dealing here with vague senti-1st, gives an interesting account of a visit to a slave vessel which had been captured by the British cruisers, and taken to St. Helena. The mental generalities. The event to which we refer has actually taken place; and, although perhaps not duly appreciated in the excitement of the hour, it is destined to receive justice at ago, at New London, Conn., and admirably constructed for speed. She measured about 220 tons, and her slave deck was only four and a day, it stands out from the breakers of our civil ilization, as the great Humanitarian beacon of the nineteenth century.

The serpent like wisdom of the act is also apparent in another direction. The meanest Bom-

ba of Naples, and the most abject satellite of cunning, and truckling lust of power. But in the performance of magnanimous acts of justice, no such rivalry is to be feared. England and France may, at any day, see fit to cut each agony, Austria and Germany standing by, as usual, trembling and phlegmatic, presenting to the enemy a fair array of bayonets and of university professors. Whatever indirect moral causes may be implied in the struggle of Britain and the Continent, they are at present unredeemed by any direct touch of great Humani tarian moment, and even England's victories in India and China are well known to be only ruth-

less struggles for wealth and power, not merci ful exertions in behalf of moral triumphs. as wise as serperts, and as gentle as doves," to secure, with one stroke of the pen, the moral sceptre of the world, and thus prepare for future days an ascendency in the destinies of Humantity, before which the proud landholders, the bishops, and cotton lords of England, and the successful stock-jobhers and roues of France, and the brutal soldiery of Austria, may still

ding the English press, holds on this subject of Russian moral ascendency in Europe, is the true exponent of the mingled sentiments of surprise, Ukase of the Czar is so age to planta are the grovelling Cabinets of Europe. What are the Reform bills of Lord John Russell, the plans of carried five miles on. After leaving the village, the cloud was described as divided into lage, the cloud was described as divided into Ukase of the Czar is so apt to produce in the gelical exertions of Exeter Hall, compared to two dangling whirls, and afterwards breaking this mighty mandate of the East, which, by striking at the root of a monstrous national evil, opens a new vista of moral sublimity for the land and race, purifying and ennobling at once the whole character, social relations, and things there; but they did not seem to be sathuman intercourse; calling, as it were, upon the poor laborer to rise to a higher degree of dignity and self-respect, and upon the strong task-masters, who fatten in too many instances upon the laborer's toil, to rise to a higher sense of regard due to others, and to drop a little of the reckless egotism which rules their conduct.

The superficial observer may well be stupefied by a measure which stands in such palpable contrast to the selfish and humanity-mocking policy which rules American politics and American life; and it assumes almost grotesque pro-portions, if the ghetto-instincts of the Cabinet of France, with its cynical and sybarite Walew-skis, and the cotton aspirations of Britian, with her crushing, insular selfishness, and her peren-(all of course from a benevolent feeling for the masses of the English laborers,) and the deendency of the Austrian and Continental Cabi-

from the sale of her slaves to the South, and of Christ's law of love to the daily intercourse gain the increased value of her lands from Northern emigration; while in the Southern Confederacy, with the African slave trade revived, she would lose two-thirds of the value of her slave property, and derive no additional increase to the value of her lands.—Rich. Enq. er approach to the practical application influences. And as soon as agents appear upon the scene of action, qualified to unriddle the mysterious and spiritual voices of the century, the influences, long accumulated in the moral atmosphere, in the individual conscience, will suddenly assume a definite shape and form, and result—to-day, in Russia, in the emancipation of serfdom; and, at the risk of making some of our readers smile, we will add—to morrow, in America, in the abolition of Slavery.

## THE TORNADO AT ELLISON.

MONMOUTH, ILL., June 11, 1858. To the Editor of the National Era:

Principally from curiosity I visited the scene of the storm that passed over the village of Ellison, in Warren county, in this State; but having spent ten hours on the ground, came to the conclusion that it would be worth while, as a matter of interest to the scientific, to give some of the facts to the public. These items are set down as if at Ellison.

hung a small funnel-shaped cloud, which did not then reach near to the ground. It was probably twenty miles distant, and was seen half an hour, or more, before its arrival. It appeared to advance eastwardly, then more to wards the north, and afterwards northeast, and tion, and those near it were from all directions rushing into it. The wind at the time was from the southeast, and although it changed some, yet it does not appear to have been at any time in the direction of the course of the storm. Frequent blasts of warm and of cool air passed during this time. There were perhaps no barometrical observations, and I could learn
nothing concerning the density of the air.
The pendant cloud, as it advanced, extended
itself downward, and after a while touched the earth. It was densely black, but it was very green in the centre; it waved about, and was in a fearful whirl.

After it started eastward the last time, it

came on with great rapidity. The air was or-dinarily calm until the tornado struck; it lasted about two minutes; then there was a lull o a few minutes; it swept on east, rose, and scat-tered, and vanished, at the distance of a few miles. During its passage, the air was very dark, like night, which was caused, no doubt, mainly by the mist enveloped in the wind. There were a few drops of rain, a little hail, some heavy claps of thunder. The sound of the struggling into existence, and holding away over an immense tract of territory. Hitherto, there was but a small proportion of the sixty brimstone after it passed. The air then be-came oppressively sultry, but, after a calm in-terval of a few minutes, was cooled by a heavy

The distance from where the storm entered the timber, which was in a rather northwardly privileges which they enjoyed, were allured to direction, to where it left the timber immediatrogance and selfishness by the all overshad ately at Ellison, is about three miles, and its owing, all blighting influence of serfdom. One course was northeast, then east. The ground heaving coup d'état has now changed all this. passed over is very uneven, and covered geneof the storm, indicated by broken trees, was about one mile, although the skirts of it exhumanity, is made to take precedence over the law of heathenism, of selfishness, and of prop which stripped the leaves from the bushes, was from five to ten rods wide. Toward the edges, the wind was lighter, and it seems there to some places than on others, although its width was about the same all the time. The currents of air upon the ground do not appear have entirely corresponded with those which blew down the trees, but in general they do The motion of the wind, according to the i

dications, was about as follows: on the right hough the outside broken trees lie a little into the track : then it swept around towards the left, and after forming an arc of about 90 degrees, reached the centre generally at right angles with the line of advance, but sometimes wheel ing suddenly forwards, and sometimes continu its course round and back. On the left it then swept around in the same way as on the right, only backward, and having turned forward and completed almost half of a circle swept on ahead, drawing in with it the edge of the reverse right current; and this condensed current of wind, about a rod wide, rushed furi ously forward through the whole length of the storm, bearing down the bushes, raking up the leaves, and scraping up the very earth. The indications on the ground are, that any particu-lar spot was touched by wind in only one diand the current returning in its circuit, risin

distinct; that above is almost as much so. There is confusion sometimes in the centre, where the two currents met; but on the north or left, of the central line, the trees almost in variably lie east or southeast, and on the right they lie north or northwest; and in some laces they lie on either side parallel, but in opposite directions.

Very few of the trees have been twisted, and

those that have been, have been twisted generally in the direction opposite the general course of the wind-that is, from left to right Two trees, in the centre, in one place, were so twisted, apparently by the meeting of the op-posing currents. On the ground there is no vidence of a circular motion in the centre; he motion there was straight forward. It seems as if the air, being drawn toward

the centre and condensed in the meeting of the and went spreading away to the upper sky but whether each circuit kept distinct, o whether the two wound together into one great circuit above, may only be conjectured. nains of the village are scattered for more than half a mile on each side of the track to

currents, in order to account for the state of things there; but they did not seem to be sat-isfactory. And I give these facts, among which, however, there may be mistakes, that scientific knowledge may apply them. Whether such a phenomenon as a double whirlwind has ever been observed, or whether these data, apparently anomalous, can be reconciled with re-ceived theories, I do not know. One thing apthe south, and turneth about unto the north; it whirleth about continually, and the wind re-turneth again, according to his circuits."

A gentleman who recently arrived here from

a party of fellows are having regular drills, pre-paratory to an irruption into Northern Mexico, by way of Laredo. The commandant at Fort McIntosh, near Laredo, was thought to favor nets upon the moneyed Jews of Europe, are compared to the generous and inspiring strike of Russia in behalf of the abstract rights of humanity.

Intrinsic, near lareac, was thought to have the preject, which was to be put in execution as soon as the number of filibusters reached of Russia in behalf of the abstract rights of humanity.

veston. People in Texas are concluding that bury's former connection with it, can best Gen. Walker's statement, that the President relied upon for such a duty, is a question for suggested Mexico as a richer field for filibusbeen wholly baseless, and it is thought that we the fact of their being in office. may soon hear of a foray by a well-armed expedition, the nature of which will be explained to Mexico by a message from Mr. Buchanan.

A German merchant is said to have arrived in New York, from Chihuahua, in search of Ger. man immigrants; and the present Governor of Chihuahua, named Palarios, is held out as being ready to sell, but whether to private or public speculators, does not appear .- Tribune.

#### SPECIAL SESSION OF THE SENATE.

Tuesday, June 15, 1858. The Senate was called to order at twelve o'clock, and the proclamation of the President under which they had assembled was read by the Secretary.

A committee of two were directed to wait arion the President of the United States, and inform him of the presence of a quorum ready to receive any communication which he might desire to make. Mr. Allen, of the committee, soon reported that the President would send in message during the day, in writing. A memorial was presented from a citizen of

Massachusetts, complaining of a breach of con-tract by the resident Russian Minister in regard to a supply of arms and munitions of war, and inviting the interposition of the Senate Mg. Green, who presented the memorial, thought it incumbent on the Government to see to the rights of its citizens, and offered resolutions ealling for information the subject; which British Aggressions .- Mr. Mason introduced

the following resolutions:

Resolved, (as the judgment of the Senate,) That American vessels on the high seas, in time of peace, bearing the American flag, remain under the jurisdiction of the country to which they belong, and therefore any visitation, molestation, or detention of such vessels by force or by the exhibition of force, on the part of a foreign Power, is in derogation of the sovereignty of the United States.

Resolved, That the recent and repeated viola-

tions of this immunity, committed by vessels of war belonging to the navy of Great Britain in ficing into, interrupting, and otherwise forcibly detaining them on their voyage, requires, in the judgment of the Senate, such unequivocal and final disposition of the subject, by the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, touching the rights involved, as shall satisfy the just demands of this Government, and preclude hereafter the occurrence of like Resolved, That the Senate fully approves the

action of the Executive in sending a naval force into the infested seas, with orders "to protect all vessels of the United States on the high seas from search or detention by the vessels of war of any other nation." And it is the opin-ion of the Senate that, if it become necessary, such additional legislation should be supplied in aid of the Executive power as will make such protection effectual. Mr. M. moved that the resolutions be referred

to the Committee on Foreign Relations; which was agreed to. He then immediately reported them back, and asked that they be taken up Why, we think, about as much property, nearly for consideration; which was agreed to.

same resolutions which were before the Senate at the close of its regular session; it was a Senate should be passed upon the resolutions, from the probable bearing it might have upo the negotiations which might now be pending between the two Governments. He was of the opinion, that when the subject was brought to the attention of the British Government, there would be an apology for what had passed, naked question of the right of visitation. In so often admiringly alluded to. that case, he thought it important that the judg nent of the Senate should be known in advance

be taken upon the resolutions to day.

Mr. Wade did not doubt but that the resolu tions expressed what was in accordance with the laws of nations, as they have always been understood by this Government, and only indicated such principles as we ought to main tain; yet he would inquire of the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations whether these aggressions were not really committed for the purpose of putting down the slave trade, and whether our flag had not constantly been used to cover that trade, and particularly whether, if this country and Great Britain and France were all really desirous of putting down that trade, there was any difficulty in making such arrangements by treaty as would be at once honorable to all parties concerned, and effectual in preventing that trade, or at least to prevent our flag from being used as a screen by vessels engaged in carrying on that trade.

fact that the Government of Great Britain had of the right of search; and it was equally true that the United States have always resisted that there is a difficulty in putting down the slave trade unless they can visit all suspected vessels in order to ascertain whether or not they are engaged in it; but that is a concession which can never be made by the American people. It is alleged by the British Government that the flag of the United States is very often fraudulently used to protect vessels engaged in the slave trade; but be that as it may, the American Government reserves to itself the right to vindicate its own laws. He would not say that there might not be some practicable mode by negotiation for the final disposition of this question, but he did not see clearly how it could be done. He was satisfied, however, that maintaining a first upon the coast of Africa, for the prevention of this trade.

Mr. Benjamin boped these resolutions would a subject deeply interesting to the country at large, who are desirous of having steps taken which shall forever put an end to the assertion of this right by Great Britain. Without taking the question on the resolu

tions, the Senate proceeded to the considerationof Executive business, and after some time

"According to the dispatches received by the

ington had ordered to be engrossed the resolution calling on the President to take steps for its abrogation. This arrangement, however, is permanent, and there is no power of abrogation either on one side or the other. It contains no the sword of the Lord, and the sword of Gideon. clause rendering it optional for either party to gut an end to it. In fact, such a provision would have been obviously absurd, since, in that case, either Power might have used it for would be led to suppose, from many of the Anticertain time to suit its own wishes, and then reatured. England has shaped her course in fight its battles. Let these men turn to shoutaccordance with it for eight years, under the
ing, "Those that are for us are more than those
assumption that it was to be mutually binding,
that be against us!" and we venture the pre-Mexico, says that near Yorktown, De Witt county, Texas, between the coast and San Antonio, and cannot now be told that the matter was only during pleasure. Even if either of the Powers reglected or violated, the point would merely absolve itself into one for arbitration, so that mpliance might be insured for the future. empire is, among a certain party in the United tates, felt so keenly, that it is to be feared the our friends.

ring enterprise than Central America, has not House of Commons, to whom the country owes

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### KANSAS NOT CONQUERED.

ROSEDALE, DOUGLAS COUNTY, K. T., June 3, 1858.

To the Editor of the National Era: I see much in the Eastern journals that represents Kansas affairs as desperate, and even hopeless. Permit me to say that, while I be lieve this generally to be sincerely said, it is nevertheless mistakenly said. Not unfrequently the Slave Power is represented as "eagle eyed,"
"sagacious," "powerful," "all conquering,"
and the like. Says Wendell Phillips, in a recent speech at New York:

"It seems to me that, when we stand in such a mouth as this—Kansas conquered—under the heel of the Federal Government, [ A voice not yet |- I say, under the heel of the Feder al Government, and there is nothing to oppose it but the paper promises that have been made ninety-and-nine times, and broken, |applause; promises of Eastern presses, promises of Kan-sas leaders, promises of Republican parties in Washington, all made, and, I doubt not, in many instances, believed—and all broken. I say Kansas, under the heel of the Federal Government, and President Buchanan is as strong. with forty thousand postmasters and seventy millions of revenue, as Napoleon, with five hun dred thousand armed men, in a country where the sin of not being rich is only atoned for by the effort to become so [Laughter.] Then, what is before us, for what purpose does the President and his Cabinet clear the checkerboard? Why, in order to bring Cuba and Cen tral America and the revival of the slave trade on the board. In three months, you will not hear of Kansas. It will be a dead horse, a trite subject, forgotten. The speaker will be slow who goes back to Kansas. It will be covered three feet deep with Cuba, Central America, and a new slave trade. \* \* \* The Presidential election will never go by honest votes-mark me. It will go, as Kansas and Minnesota have gone, by reckless cheating, by a Democracy that assumes despotism without the name, and means to control this Government, and make

it what it pleases,"
We have made this long quotation to call the attention to the fact that the enemies of Slavery have become so habituated to calling the Slave Power "sagacious, profound," and the like, that if it makes ever so great a blunder, the cry is still kept up, and they will contend that the Slave Power is victorious, when it has gained othing; nay, when it is utterly defeated!

Kansas under the heel of the Federal Gov-ernment, Mr. Phillips cries, and reiterates the cry again and again, and the audience shouts, that is true." Now, we assert that it is not true at all. Let us see what this "sagacious Power has accomplished since the organization of this Territory. With the aid of the Federal Government, the advantage of proximity, and meanness that has no rival, it has succeeded in annoying the people of Kansas for about three years, taking much property and destroy g many valuable lives. This much it certain ly has accomplished. But what did it cost the or quite as many lives, and, ad thing it contended for, and now the most note ires from the Territory. And yet, Mr. Phillips months. We are not prepared to say how many but, if many, we shall have a better opinion of between the two Governments would be the their resources than of their sagacity, which is

upon that subject, and he hoped a vote would that he had an eye like an eagle to see the weak points of an enemy, and a power, beyonmen upon one point."
Says Mr. Phillips, "The Slave Power is as

'sagacious;' it sees exactly where is the weak point in the moral attitude of the opponents of Slavery, and it directs its efforts there. In what this wonderful sagacity of the Slave Power consists, of which Mr. Phillips so often and so admiringly speaks, he does not exactly define. Perhaps it is in part the ability which that Power has shown in preserving its ascendency over the free States. Let us see how

successful it has been in this particular. When the Government was originated, it was numerically twelve times stronger than its rival. How stands the case now? With twelve times the capital of its rival to start with, had it possessed the ability to manage that capital, it should not only have held it wown, but increas ed the ratio of its power. How stands the case Its rival, that began with a twelfth, has gained its sixth, its third, and so on, until it stood in tegar for integer, and now it has seventeen for fitteen. This is the result of its sagacity du ring the first seventy years of the Government's cfaim. The British Government contend that existence. Twelve to one produced, in seventy years, fif een to seventeen. This certainly

ought to awaken our highest admiration. From this data, let us state a problem for Mr Phillips's solution. If, with twelve times th strength of a weak rival, a "sagacious and eagle eyed Power" in seventy years produces fifteen to seventeen, what length of time will be shall be equally interested to know the result of his ciphering, v'z if 1: 12 produce in 70 years 17 to 15, what length of time will be required for 17: 15 to produce a total failure?
We hope Mr. Paillips will give us his figures at his earliest convenience. We see no othe way of stating the question, which will give the sugacious Power is destined to attain. But, as we differ with Mr. Phillips, and think the Slave he adopted before the Senate adjourned, and had hoped also that some opportunity would be offered for a more elaborate discussion of Power noisy, windy, and arrogant, rather than

It is as follows: if 1-12 by 70 years gain 17 32, how long will it take 17 32 to make a triumph? In a period of seventy years, the ree States have grown to be 221-15, or 14 11 15 times stronger than at the origin of the Government. We should think here was room for something besides despondency. Then there is something unnatural for the friends of Free dom to constantly sing the praises of their ene mies. If the Save Power does really achieve a victory, let it do its own shouting. We suggest to Mr. Phillips, that it is quite as bad pol last mail, the House of Representatives at Wash. icy to shout victory for our enemies, as " to al-Slavery speakers, that Baal was indeed 450 strong, and that Freedom had but one man to ing, "Those that are for us are more than those men remember that battles are not unfrequent ly carried by shouting; and if they do not wish not mean to censure, but let us take counsel o